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THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN

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TWENTY-FIRST YEAR.

20 PAGES.

PHOENIX, ARIZONA, SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 12, 1911.

20 PAGES.

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UNANIMITY OF EFFORT

Past Differences of Opinion
Have Been Wiped Out

ALL ONE ON STATEHOOD

Views of Several Gentlemen
Who Believe the Election
Has Left All Arizonians
Who Favor Admission
Standing Together.

The desire for statehood has risen above dissatisfaction with the constitution, the opposition to which was based less upon the document itself than upon the honest belief that it stood in the way of statehood.

The constitution having been ratified, statehood must be secured with it or not at all. Even those who took the most gloomy view of the situation are not now disposed to give up, but are proceeding upon the theory that "while there is life there is hope."

Former Governor Kibbey's Statement.
Ex-Governor Kibbey, being asked as to the statehood question, said: "The people have recorded their verdict by ratifying the proposed constitution—I regard that as conclusive upon every citizen of the territory."

"I think every citizen in the territory should do all in his power to secure the approval of this constitution and our admission to the Union as a state under it."

"Any discussion of the merits of the constitution or propositions to amend it otherwise than upon the initiative of the people of Arizona themselves is premature."

"I feel, so far as I am concerned, as much bound to support the constitution as I would be to support a governor, fairly elected, for instance, whose election I had opposed. The ultimate decision as to what should be the fundamental law of Arizona is with the people of Arizona—that has been fairly and decisively expressed, and it seems to me to end the discussion, and leaves the duty of the citizens plainly to support it."

"It is probably well enough known that I opposed certain features of the constitution. I have not yet had reason to change my views on those questions. But if upon trial the constitution should prove to be impracticable and unsatisfactory the remedy by amendment by the people themselves is complete and prompt. It will not, of course, need amendment. In either event, the people should be allowed to judge for themselves. Our attention now should be directed forward and not backward; and that should be to the accomplishment of a single purpose, statehood."

No Time for Friction.
The following is from Dwight B. Heard:
It seems to me that the time has come for every man who sincerely wants statehood to indicate it by using his very best efforts to secure the approval by President Taft and the congress of the constitution which has recently been approved by a large majority of the people of this territory. This is no time to discuss whether the constitution in every detail meets our approval or not; we want statehood. We have an opportunity to get it under the constitution and there should at once be inaugurated a vigorous, organized and intelligently directed movement, entirely non-partisan in character, to secure this result.

When we commenced the active campaign against joint statehood many people prophesied that it was impossible for us to defeat the measure. We succeeded, however, and with the same team play had shoulder to shoulder spirit, under determined leadership, I have strong hopes that we can induce congress and the president to adopt this constitution and secure the statehood for which we have so long worked.

say that I heartily concur in the views expressed by you in this morning's Republican. The wisdom of adopting such a constitution is no longer in issue. The electors of Arizona have overwhelmingly adopted it, and it is now up to us to secure admission under it. Every citizen of the territory who desires statehood should earnestly labor to secure our admission under the constitution as adopted. Every person here either personally or has some friend who does, and therefore, each one should forthwith write the strongest appeal possible to the president and to every congressman and senator in office, and should then urge every friend here and elsewhere to do the same. With a united effort, it is probable that we can overcome any objections that the president and congress may have to the constitution as written, and thus secure our immediate admission. Our chances of admission will be greatly enhanced if each citizen will immediately make himself a committee of one to "boost."

Certainly, we will be in a much stronger position than if we were merely lukewarm or indifferent in its support. I for one expect to do all in my power, and feel that everybody else should do the same.

Sincerely yours,
GEORGE D. CHRISTY.
Mr. F. P. Trott.
The following telegram was received by F. P. Trott last night: "Hon. Frank P. Trott, Phoenix, Ariz.: 'I will do all that I can to get Arizona in with any sort of a constitution. I have been trying ever since I have been in congress to get Arizona and New Mexico in.'"

"CHAMP CLARK."
Referring to the foregoing and to the statehood situation generally, Mr. Trott said: "Like Mr. Clark, I am now for statehood under the present constitution." (Continued on Page 5.)

SCATTERED WIVES OF HERBERT SMITH

CLEAR ACROSS THE COUNTRY ON
TWO LINES.

This Bigamist Now Supposed to Be
in New York.

Los Angeles, Feb. 11.—The police of this city telegraphed the police of New York tonight asking for the arrest of Herbert Smith, or Bert Sepulveda de la Muerte, on a charge of bigamy. Smith, or Muerte, is said to have wives scattered between Havana, Cuba, St. Thomas, Canada, and between Atlanta and Los Angeles. He is believed to be now in New York honeymooning with his latest spouse, Mrs. Charlotte Pounder, a wealthy widow, with whom he went through a marriage ceremony last month. The woman on whose complaint a warrant was issued against Smith today is Miss Anna Mueller of Hollywood, a suburb of this city. It is alleged that he contracted a bigamous marriage with her on April 1, 1909, having had a wife at that time living at Eagle Pass, Texas.

"It was a cruel April fool joke," remarked Justice Summerfield, who issued the warrant at the request of District Attorney Blair.

Miss Mueller did not swear to the bigamy warrant. That was done by Conrad Steinel, chief clerk of one of the executive departments of the Salt Lake railroad, whose connection with the case is unknown.

According to statements made to Justice Summerfield, Smith, after becoming acquainted with Mrs. Pounder, was accustomed to use her automobile to take his Hollywood wife out riding. Among the women Smith is said to have duped were Frances Downs of Atlanta, and Lucy Smith of St. Thomas, Canada.

AEROPLANE SEARCH FOR INSURRECTOS

Nothing Could Be Seen of Orozco and
His Army.

El Paso, Feb. 11.—Rene Simon, the French aviator, on a scouting flight in Mexico today failed to locate Orozco, the insurrecto leader, and his army. Simon, in a Blériot monoplane, flew over the scene of last Tuesday's engagement and then, striking out over the foothills, made a big circle taking a radius of ten miles or more flying at a comparatively low altitude.

He was seen to turn out of his course several times, and it was thought that he had seen something interesting. But when he returned to the aviation field he reported that with the exception of one or two men on horseback he had seen nothing to resemble an army.

Edmund Audemars, in a little Swiss Demoselle flyer, had a narrow escape from serious injury when he wrecked his miniature conoplane this afternoon. He was up about thirty feet when the flyer suddenly plunged earthward, standing on its head. Audemars, strapped in his seat, was lifted out unhurt but badly shaken.

THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN, Phoenix, Arizona.

Gentlemen:

Our records show that from the 20th of March, 1909, on down to December 31st, 1910, we placed with your paper several thousand lines of classified copy, in behalf of the several hundred classified advertisers whom we serve regularly with newspaper space in a national way.

We take pleasure in advising you that results accrued by this plan, in the use of The Republican, have more than justified a continuance of the business in your paper. We believe the Arizona Republican to be by far the best paper in the territory of Arizona, and you may look forward to a far heavier volume of business from this source during 1911 than has been your usual allotment heretofore.

It may gratify you to know that we are listing the Arizona Republican in our new 1911 booklet as the first best classified advertising medium in the southwest, outside of Oklahoma and Texas. Results prove that, as a classified medium, your paper in productive value, is worth more to the national classified advertiser than any other three papers published in Arizona and New Mexico, combined. You may depend upon our co-operation throughout the coming year, and we remain,

Co-operatively yours,
B-LB

CLASSIFIED AD COMPANY.

DIRECT VOTE FOR SENATOR

Col. Roosevelt a Supporter
of That Proposition

BUT A FURTHER OPINION

He Believes the Federal
Government Should Exercise
Supervision Over
Popular Vote. Colonel
Also for Reciprocity.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 11.—The election of senators by the direct vote of the people is favored by Col. Roosevelt. He believes that the constitution should be amended to provide for popular election. In his Lincoln day speech tonight Col. Roosevelt came out squarely in favor of the movement.

"One of the progressive policies upon which I think the great majority of progressives are agreed is that senators of the United States should be elected by popular vote," said Col. Roosevelt. "The constitution should be amended to provide for popular election of senators."

Asserting that the present method of electing senators was a "relic" of old times, and should be remedied, the colonel also declared himself in favor of abolishing the electoral college for the election of a president. Yet, he said, while he believed in the election of senators by a direct vote, he would not favor any policy which would take away from the federal government "any particle of the control which it now has as regards the election of senators."

Col. Roosevelt came from New York to be the chief speaker at the Lincoln anniversary before the Lincoln club. His subject was "Lincoln and Progressive Republicanism."

The banquet hall, seating more than 2,000 persons, was crowded. The cheering which greeted the former president's appearance was a continuation of the ovation which began on his arrival in the afternoon, when the crowds greeted him with cries of "Teddy for president in 1912."

Other speakers at the table tonight were Hannis Taylor, former ambassador to Spain; Senator William O. Bradley of Kentucky; Governor Chase S. Osborne of Michigan; Senator William Alden Smith of Michigan; Representative Julius Kahn of California, and Addison G. Proctor, who was a delegate to the national convention.

Col. Roosevelt in his address also urged the adoption of the proposed reciprocity treaty with Canada. He said: "This region in Michigan and the immediate surrounding territory is the birthplace of the republican party. It is eminently fitting that we should come here. The republican party should be true to the principles which the founders professed."

well as his fierce zeal for righteousness. "There can be no real progress unless there be wise progress. In other words, the republican party must be not only progressive, but sane. Lincoln won a place in history because he headed the forces which overthrew the kind of conservatism which was typified in the followers of Buchanan and Fillmore. "But he was able to overthrow these men because he declined to be led aside from the path of healthy progress to follow extremists of the John Brown and Wendell Phillips type. These two men rendered their times good service. But if Lincoln had followed their steps the result would have been the death of the nation."

"We must not be misled by mere names. Compared with Buchanan and Fillmore, Lincoln was a radical and extreme progressive. Compared with John Brown and Wendell Phillips he was sane and conservative—right in both positions."

"One of the progressive policies upon which I think the great majority of progressives are agreed is that senators should be elected by popular vote. The constitution should be amended to provide for popular election of senators."

"The insistence upon the election of senators in some way which shall not permit the people to pass directly upon them is merely a relic of the same feeling which made the founders of the country trust the election of a president to the electoral college instead of to a direct popular vote. The same fears of the people are expressed now by those who are against the choice of senators by popular vote as were expressed a century and a quarter ago by the grand and wise men who erroneously felt that it was not safe to trust the election of a president to the direct popular vote."

"A comparatively short experience convinced the nation that the president should be voted for directly by the people. Although the form of the electoral college has been retained, it is an actual fact that the vote for president is a direct vote, the electors having no functions except formally to ratify the popular decree. It is possible that even this slight function could, with advantage, be abolished."

"None of the evils prophesied resulted from the change in the case of the president, and the same thing is perfectly sure to happen when a change is made as regards senators. But the United States should under no circumstances surrender one particle of the control it now has as regards the election of senators."

"I feel that we should be congratulated as a nation upon the likelihood of obtaining closer reciprocity tariff trade relations with Canada. Among all the powers of the earth there is none with which we should desire to be upon a more intimate footing of equal rights, to which we should be more closely bound by relations of mutual helpfulness, esteem and good will, than in the case of our great neighbor on the north, whose prosperity and growth should be a matter of pride to all who dwell on the American continent. I welcome the proposed reciprocity treaty as marking a signal advance in bringing about the closest and most friendly relations between the two countries."

THE ALBANY DEADLOCK.

The Twenty-Second Ballot Shows No
Change.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 11.—The fourth week of the legislative deadlock over the election of a United States senator to succeed Senator Depew ended today with the twenty-second joint ballot showing practically no change.

THE COMING OF NAVARRO

The Federal General Expected
at Juarez Today

INSURRECTOS' MOVEMENTS

Among the Funny Frills
Lately Added is a Board
of Strategy. The Re-
occupation of Mexicali
by the Insurgents.

El Paso, Texas, Feb. 11.—The mayor of Juarez said today that he expected Gen. Navarro to enter the town across the river tomorrow. He issued orders that preparations be made for a demonstration. Aside from the mayor's statement there is nothing to confirm the report. Navarro is believed by the insurgents to be proceeding by train and they blew up the bridge of the Mexican Central eight miles south of Juarez last night.

If Orozco intends to contest the road, which is believed to be improbable, the fight would probably occur near the wrecked bridge. Members of the junta today were not prepared to state whether Orozco is in a position to fight.

Provisional Secretary of State Hernandez stated that Orozco brought exactly 357 men with him to Juarez and during the last week he admitted a hundred armed recruits. Many others offered themselves, he said, but as they brought no rifles they were denied enlistment. He added that Gen. Manuel Casillas, who arrived on Thursday, brought only sixty men, leaving the bulk of his force, numbering 120, at Galana. He came north to join a council of war yesterday, at which a board of strategy was appointed. Orozco and the other leaders are subject to the orders of the board, according to the agreement signed.

Casillas says his attack on Galana a week ago was a surprise to the federalists. He claims to have taken seventy prisoners, with little bloodshed. Blanco, it is said, with 400 men, joined him there, but later returned to Casas Grandes to replenish his ammunition supply. He expressed an opinion, without affirming it, that the non-arrival of the ammunition was detaining Blanco.

A FEDERAL REVERSE.

Vague Reports of Fight Reach San
Antonio.

San Antonio, Feb. 11.—Advices received today say that the Mexican federal troops suffered a severe defeat at Mulato, where a battle raged for thirty-six hours.

According to the message, the rebel forces lost but two men, while the federal losses were described as numerous.

Many dead soldiers were said to have been left lying on the field. The federalists outnumbered the rebels 300 to 200. Officers familiar with that section believe the federalists were caught in a pocket. At last accounts the Mexican troops were retreating rapidly.

STANDPATTERS MUST CHOOSE

Reciprocity or a Knocking
Down of Tariff Bars

THE PRESIDENT'S WARNING

His Address Before Illinois
Legislature Most Enthu-
siastically Received. His
Participation in Lincoln
Day Celebration.

Chicago, Feb. 11.—Generals J. M. Leva and Simon Berthold returned to Mexicali early today with an insurgent band, and without firing a shot retook possession of the town. Most of the Mexican officials have been staying at night on American soil, and the only two officials on duty when the insurgents rode into town at once scamped to Calexico.

Berthold was seen by an Associated Press representative in the afternoon on the main street of Mexicali, and he stated that the purpose of the leaders in returning to take the town was that the insurgents had been camping without sufficient supplies, and no shelter, and that their provisions had run short. They had not suffered for meat, as they had plenty of fresh beef, but they needed other supplies, and came back to get them.

"We do not propose to hold Mexicali at present," said Berthold. "We shall not even leave any of our men here for policing the town. We have told the citizens that we shall leave again soon and that during our absence they can call a mass meeting and elect peace officers if they wish. We have other work to do and need all our men."

At three o'clock this afternoon Berthold called in all the outposts scattered throughout Mexicali and (Continued on Page Four.)

ARCHBISHOP RYAN HAS GONE HENCE

THE END OF THE LONG
STRUGGLE.

"God Bless You" the Last Words of the
Dying Prelate.

Philadelphia, Feb. 11.—Serene and prepared to meet his God, whom he had served so well, the most Reverend Patrick John Ryan, D.D., L.L.D., archbishop of Philadelphia and metropolitan of Pennsylvania, and one of the greatest archbishops of the American continent, passed peacefully into eternity at 4:08 o'clock this afternoon at the arch-episcopal residence in Logan square.

For weeks the distinguished prelate, who would have been 89 years old had he lived until February 20, fought off death, but a weak heart, enfeebled by the arduous duties of his office, could not stand the strain, and he passed not without the benediction "God bless you" upon those who stood about the bedside. The four attending physicians at 3:08 o'clock announced that the end was not far off. About this time the stricken metropolitan aroused himself and murmured the dying words of St. Paul: "I wish to be dissolved and be with Christ."

An hour later the final struggle came and messengers hurried to summon the priests in the nearby cathedral. As they entered the sick room, Father Charles F. Kavanaugh, the archbishop's secretary, began the prayer for the dying, and the priests, kneeling about the deathbed, intoned the responses.

The archbishop's mind for a moment cleared sufficiently to comprehend the significance of the scene, and with the words "God bless you," on his lips, he sank back and passed away.

Those about the bedside besides the priests, were Dr. J. Ryan Devereaux, a nephew; his sister-in-law, Mrs. Gleason, of St. Louis; Ashton Devereaux, of this city, a nephew, and the latter's wife, Mrs. Edward Bowen, one of his sisters, and several intimate friends.

A few minutes after the prelate had passed away the deep-toned bell of the cathedral began tolling off seventy-nine strokes—one for each year of the archbishop's life—and the people in the neighborhood readily understood what had taken place.

The funeral will be held on Thursday and it is expected to be attended by practically all of the leading clergy in the American hierarchy. The body will lie in state at the cathedral and will be entombed back of the altar of the great church beside those of Bishops Egan and Conway and Archbishop Wood, who were his predecessors. This was his wish.

STANDPATTERS MUST CHOOSE

Reciprocity or a Knocking
Down of Tariff Bars

THE PRESIDENT'S WARNING

His Address Before Illinois
Legislature Most Enthu-
siastically Received. His
Participation in Lincoln
Day Celebration.

Springfield, Feb. 11.—President Taft today took a most advanced position in regard to reciprocity. In his address before the legislature he warned the leaders of the party that if they should defeat the concessions obtained by the reciprocal agreement now pending and should persist in retaining in these times of high prices and gradually exhausting the food supply, a tariff not based solely on the difference between the cost of a product at home and abroad, with a reasonable profit to the American producer, opposition would be aroused that would know no opposition.

This announcement came on the heels of the news from Washington that the reciprocity agreement had met a favorable report in the house committee on ways and means. The president feels keenly the opposition of members of the republican party but he is sanguine in the hope that they will "see the light" before it is too late.

He was gratified in the manner in which his reciprocity speeches were received today, especially by his legislative audience at the state capitol. He was frequently interrupted by applause and when he concluded the plaudits were deafening. This was despite the fact that Speaker Cannon sent a message from Washington strongly opposing any sort of reciprocity.

The president came to Springfield today for a dual purpose. The first of these was to place a wreath on the tomb of Lincoln and pay a tribute to the memory of the "Great Emancipator."

"The greatest citizen of your state," said the president, "with Washington, was the greatest president of the United States."

Mr. Taft's second purpose was to drive home the necessity for reciprocity. Representative McKinley was Mr. Taft's guest from Washington to Decatur.

In one of the speeches the president declared that the picture of Canadian competition with the American farmer had been overdrawn and that the entire Dominion produced no more corn than was raised in the one Illinois congressional district represented by Mr. McKinley. The president also told the latter's constituents that he was sure of the congressman's support.

The banquet tonight of the Lincoln Centennial association was the largest ever held in Springfield. In addition to the president the speakers included Martin W. Littleton of New York. Mr. Taft will depart early tomorrow for Washington, arriving there on Monday morning.

THE TREATY BILL.

A Favorable Report Returned to the
House.

Washington, Feb. 11.—The McCall bill, carrying out the provisions of Canadian reciprocal trade agreement was reported to the house this afternoon by Mr. McCall of Massachusetts, acting chairman of the committee on ways and means. It came with the report of twelve of the nineteen members of that committee who urged its passage "as a measure in the interests of the great mass of the people of the country."

Seven members of the committee who are opposed to its final passage were given permission to file a minority report early next week.

BUSINESS DISINTEGRATION.

California Corporations Wilt Under
New Legislation.

Stockton, Cal., Feb. 11.—The state board of equalization has called upon the corporations to make reports on which they shall be taxed under the next constitutional amendment for state franchises, or the right to exist. With the receipt of the notice many Stockton corporations have announced their determination to disincorporate.

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Ware and Flat Ware.
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